

Head, 7 inches (skull, 6·1, *cleaned*).

Tail, 2 feet 6 inches.

Tarsus (*broken*), about 14 inches.

Hind foot, 9 inches ; longest toe, 3 inches ; its nail, 1·1 x 0·5
x 0·58.

Ears, 1·9 x 2·9 in length.

From snout to centre of eye, 3·6 inches.

From snout to ear, 6 inches.

Forearm, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; hand in width, 1·8, 3·3 in length to
tips of nail.

Third finger longest, its nail 0·9 x 0·4.

This fine species appears to be tolerably plentiful about Port Moresby, New Guinea, and is one of the novelties discovered by Messrs. Broadbent and Petterd, by whom some young specimens of it were first brought to Sydney.

For the adult male above described, the Museum is indebted to the generosity of Mr. Gouldie, botanist, at present on a collecting tour in the Southern portion of New Guinea, and from whom we have lately received some valuable donations.

The COLEOPTERA of the Chevert Expedition—by WILLIAM
MACLEAY, F.L.S.

It was my wish and intention to have given you, on the present occasion, a complete description of the Coleoptera collected during the cruise of the Chevert. I have been unable, I regret to say, from various causes, to carry out my intention as a whole, but I now lay before you, as an instalment, a few notes on those of the Geodephagous Coleoptera of New Guinea, which were taken during the voyage.

It may be recollected that, soon after my return from New Guinea, I read in this room a short Paper on the Zoological results of the Chevert's Expedition, and I then stated that the very great scarcity of the carnivorous ground beetles in that country was very remarkable. That it is so, may be inferred

from the fact that the six species which I now describe were the only representatives of the families *Cicindelidæ* and *Carabidæ*, taken at Katow and Hall Sound, notwithstanding a diligent search by experienced collectors.

CICINDELA MAINO.

Viridi-cuprea subnitida subtus albo-pilosa, capite ad oculos bipunctato, thorace subquadrato antice angustato postice profunde transversim impresso lateribus laud rotundatis, elytris oblique truncatis opacis viridi-nigris albo-marginatis—margine triramoso—apice sutura postice guttis que quatuor (3 e basi juxta medium 1 infra scutellum) albidis, pedibus tenuibus longissimis.

Long. 6 lin., lat., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Katow, New Guinea.

This species has an affinity to *Cicindela araneipes*, Schaum, but is much larger and very differently marked. The labium is short, broad, truncate, armed with numerous setæ, and of a yellowish colour. The mandibles are yellow, with the teeth and apex black. The palpi are also yellow, with the terminal joint black, and are densely clothed with white hair. The antennæ are long and slender, the first four joints having a bright metallic hue. The head is of a dullish coppery hue, very densely and finely punctate, flat above, and vertical in front, with a sharp puncture on each side, close to the eyes. These last are large and prominent laterally. The thorax is coppery on the sides, almost black in the middle, finely shagreened, much narrower at the apex than at the base, not rounded on the sides, and truncated in front and behind, with the median line lightly marked, a deep transverse impression at the base, and the posterior angles acute. The scutellum is triangular and smooth. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax, long, parallel-sided, and obliquely truncate, especially in the female. The colour is a dark opaque green, margined with pale yellow. From the lateral yellow border there are three branches, one short and very oblique below the humeral angle; another about the middle, longer, and

not so oblique; the third near the apex, and almost vertical. The posterior two-thirds of the suture is narrowly edged with yellow, and there are, besides, on each elytron, four spots of the same colour—one long and narrow, near the scutellum, the other three in a line extending from the base to the middle of the elytron. The under surface of the body has a more metallic lustre than the upper, and is clothed densely with white pile. The legs are extremely fragile, and of immense length, the posterior thighs being as long as the entire length of the insect, and the tibiae and tarsi not much shorter.

A number of specimens of this very fine *Cicindela* were captured on the sea beach at the mouth of the Katow River, near the village of Mohatta, in July last. The name I have given to the species—"Maino"—is that of the chief of the village.

This insect, with *Cicindela tenuipes* Dej. *Psammodromus* Chevr. and *araneipes* Schaum, constitutes a very distinct group, characterized chiefly by the extreme length and slenderness of the legs, and the form of the thorax, which may be described as that of a truncated cone. *Cicindela longipes* Fabr. and *anchoralis* Chevr. may be looked upon as intermediate between this and the *C. Ypsilon* group. I may here mention that one of the *Ypsilon* group—*Cicindela Rafflesia* Chaud. (*Montravelli* Blanch)—was taken in considerable number near Cape York, on sandy beaches.

PHEROPSOPHUS PAPUENSIS.

Niger opacus, capite rufo-testaceo inter oculos nigro, thorace elongato subcordiformi antice sparsim punctato, elytris acute costatis macula transversa rufa, antennis palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis.

Long., 7 lin.; lat. elyt., 3 lin.

Hab. Katow, New Guinea.

Only one specimen of this insect was found. Besides the difference in colour and marking, the elongate thorax separates it at once from our common Australian species, *P. verticalis*. It seems to approach nearer to *P. Australis*, but Count Castlenan makes no mention of the elongate thorax in his description of that species.

PHLEODROMIUS PLAGIATUS.

Testaceo-rufus nitidus, elytris obsolete striatis fascia magna nigra.

Long., 4 lin. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Yule Island, Hall Sound, New Guinea.

One specimen only was found, and that under bark. The whole insect is of a nitid testaceous red colour, excepting a broad black fascia occupying the middle of the elytra. The eyes are white, the feet short and robust, and the elytra very indistinctly striate. This genus, of which only one species was previously known—*P. piceus* mihi—will be found described in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales, vol 2, p. 85.

LEBIA PAPUENSIS.

Rufo-testacea subnitida, thorace brevi late marginato angulis posticis rectis subrecurvis anticis late rotundatis marginata seta prope angulos anticos et in angulis posticis instructo, elytris rufo-brunneis latis sinuato-truncatis fortiter striatis interstitiis convexis fascia obscura nigra subapicali.

Long., 3 lin.

Hab. Hall Sound, New Guinea.

Of this species, also, only one was caught, and also under bark. The colour is testaceous red, becoming brown on the elytra, which have an indistinct black fascia near the apex. The head is flat between the eyes, and has in front of them, between the insertion of the antennæ, two short longitudinal impressions. The eyes are black, round, and prominent. The thorax is of the width of the head and eyes, short, transverse, very much rounded at the anterior angles, broadly margined on the sides, square, acute, and recurved at the posterior angles, and finely acuducted on the dorsal surface, with the median line well marked, and with a long seta at each posterior angle and on the anterior third of the margin. The elytra are broad and flat ; they get broader from the humeral angle, terminate in a sinuated truncation, and are strongly striated, with the interstices broad and convex—the third with an impression near the apex—and the lateral stria marked with large distinct punctures.

MISCELUS MORIOFORMIS.

Niger nitidus antennis palpisque piceis opacis, capite plano antice emarginato, thorace subcordiformi postice truncato lateribus setigeris setis 1 in angulo postico 2 ante medium locatis, elytris subopacis parallelis novemstriatis interstitiis planis setis marginalibus longissimis—1 apicali, 2 distantibus prope angulis apicalibus, 3 subhumeralibus, pedibus nigro-piceis.

Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ; lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Hall Sound, New Guinea.

This insect has very much of the form and appearance of a *Morio*, and, like the species of that genus, was found under the bark of a decayed tree. I have never seen anything like it in Australia, and, as the only two species hitherto known come from Java, I presume it may be looked upon as a Netherlands-Indian form. I have never seen *Miscelus unicolor*, Putz, nor can I find a description of it, but it is most unlikely that it can be identical with the present species. The typical species, *M. Javanus*, is in my possession, and it is very different in many respects. Only one specimen was captured.

HARPALUS PAPUENSIS.

Niger nitidus subconvexus, capite subplano laevi antice leviter impresso, thorace laevi subquadrato antice leviter emarginato (angulis sub-productis) postice truncato (angulis rotundatis) medio postice leviter striato basi utrinque impresso, elytris striatis interstitiis subplanis (interstitia secunda ad basin breviter striata tertia prope apicem interne punctata) marginibus lateralibus et apicalibus rugose punctatis, antennis palpis tarsisque rufopiceis, tibiis anticis extus prope apicem minute tridentatis.

Long., 5 lin ; lat., $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Hall Sound, New Guinea.

A few of this species was found under stones.